

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 29.90

August 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 87. Humidity 60. 61.

August 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 83. Humidity 85. 81.

2871

拾二月六年寅甲

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11. 1914.

二拜禮 號一十月人英

SINGLE COPY 10 CEN. \$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S WAR NEWS.

FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING METHODICALLY.

AMPLE FOOD AND AMMUNITION IN LIEGE FORTS.

Rupture in Franco-Austrian Relations.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

Aug. 10, 8.55 p.m.

A rupture in Franco-Austrian relations is officially announced. The Ambassadors are leaving the respective capitals.

House of Commons Adjourns.

Aug. 10, 8.10 p.m.

The House of Commons has adjourned for a fortnight. Mr. Asquith said he trusted that when they resumed they would be in a position to conclude the business of the Session. He hoped to make proposals which would meet with general acquiescence.

Monetary Effects.

There has been a gold influx into the Bank of England to the extent of two and a half millions. Silver has risen to 27.3-4.

Satisfactory News.

Aug. 10, 7 p.m.

An official telegram from Brussels states that the situation this (Monday) afternoon is satisfactory. The French are advancing methodically, and the forts at Liege are amply supplied with food and ammunition.

The Montenegrin Advance.

The Montenegrins have occupied Spizza, on the Adriatic, as well as two neighbouring towns.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter.)

British Force in France.

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 9.55 p.m.

A Peking message states that Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the first portion of the British Expeditionary Force has already landed in France.

Successes Under-estimated.

According to official telegrams, Reuter's reports of the fighting in Europe rather under-estimate Belgian and French successes.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

German Spies Active.

Aug. 10, 4.50 a.m.

There are numerous accounts of the proceedings of German spies in England, attempting to poison the water supply, etc. Several Germans are in custody charged with attempting to blow up railway bridges.

The Australian Forces.

Aug. 10, 4.50 a.m.

A message from Melbourne says that Brigadier-General Bridges will command the Commonwealth Expeditionary Force.

It has been decided to organise a small mixed naval and military force to serve within or without Australia. This will be distinct from the expeditionary force which will be sent to England.

The Hon. Mr. D. Milten, Minister of Defence, states that the mobilisation and concentration of the citizen forces has been carried out satisfactorily.

Lady Munro Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General, has initiated a successful movement for the formation of an Australian branch of the Red Cross Society.

Appeal to Business Men.

The Right Hon. Mr. J. Cook, Prime Minister, has deprecated the countermanding of orders by importers, thus spreading distrust, and appeals to exporters and importers to do their business as usual, manifesting thereby their confidence in the result of the war.

Germans Reported in Liege.

Aug. 10, 4.50 a.m.

A message from Brussels states that there is some uncertainty regarding the position of Liege. The Germans seem to have made their way into the town between the forts, and have told the civil authorities that they will bombard the town unless the forts are surrendered.

They now hold a number of the most influential residents as hostages. It is expected that the Belgians will not surrender the forts, but will rather blow them up.

Antivari Bombarded.

Aug. 10, 12.20 p.m.

Two Austrian cruisers have bombarded Antivari (Montenegro) and the surrounding mountains, where the inhabitants are taking refuge.

Germans Marching on France.

Aug. 10, 12.20 p.m.

A Brussels dispatch says the Germans are marching towards France, chiefly through Euphratizette. The forward movement at Orlhe has ceased and the Germans are entrenching.

Japanese Squadrons Go To Sea.

A Tokyo message says the First and Second Japanese Squadrons have put to sea under the command of Admiral Dewa.

There is reason to believe that Japan will adhere not only to the letter but to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, to the most extreme limit.

Japan May Occupy Telagu.

The whereabouts of the German Squadron is not disclosed, but it is reported to be menacing British shipping. The protection of British interests may necessitate a step enabling Japan to occupy Telagu.

TELEGRAMS.

A ROYAL BIRTH.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received August 10. H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught has given birth to a son.

[Prince Arthur married the Duchess of Fife, second sister of H.M. the King, on Oct. 15, 1913.]

AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Are They In the Hands of the Women?

Fear that the public schools of the country are in danger of feminization is being expressed constantly. At the recent meeting of the National Association of Corporation Schools, held in this city, says a *Philadelphia* paper, several speakers referred to the predominant feminine influence in the public school system.

Women teachers of this city who have been making a struggle for years to get equal pay and equal opportunities with men are at a loss to understand how the public can be misled to the extent of believing the school are in their hands, when for the most part they simply make up the great army of grade teachers and have nothing to do with the administration or policy of the school system.

It is a notable fact that women are not admitted to the board of education, that they do not hold positions as superintendents or executives, and that they have to fight for principalships of the larger schools. The struggle that Miss Katherine Panchon went through to gain the appointment as head of the Girls' High School is an exemplification of the fact that women are not a dominating force in the public school system.

In this connection Miss Margaret Maguire, principal of the George Washington School, and one of the leading women educators of the city, said in an interview:

"The statement made by one of the speakers at the recent convention of corporation schools concerning the danger of over-feminizing the schools needs a word of explanation and enlightenment.

"Unthinking observation of figures would lead one to the conclusion that the women are overwhelmingly in the majority in the school problem. The enlightening information that must be possessed for a proper interpretation of these figures is usually not in the possession of the layman. He naturally fails to know that all executive offices of power in nearly every school community are held by men. It is the male mind, rather than the female mind, that has up to the present time controlled the educational policy of the public schools of America.

"We do not consider that a department store is in any danger of the weakening influence of the feminine mind because the large majority of the salespeople appear to be young women. Neither has the public school yet had the expression of the feminine mind, because the large majority of those working in the grades are women.

"The standardization of this work is and has been made by men, and no school system is greater than the executive who sets the ideal. School principals in nearly all communities are men. School superintendents are uniformly men. Associate and district superintendents, where such officials are employed by the community, are always men. Consequently, the feminine mind

BRITISH REVOLUTION CLAIMS.

Tls. 28,000 Paid in July.

A large portion of the British claims for losses sustained during the Revolution of 1911 was paid on July 22. The sum paid over was Shanghai Tls. 27,982.30 covering thirteen claims. All claims were paid in Shanghai taels on the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, the cheques being sent to the claimants through the British consulate-general here.

A list of the claims as paid follows:

Asiatic Petroleum Co.	5,205.27
British Cigarette Co.	1,206.91
China Produce Co.	225.87
Evans Pugh & Co.	2,585.18
Eastern Trading Co.	3,692.91
J. Findlay	254.03
Hankow Light and Power Co.	1,694.02
Hankow Golf Club	2,258.50
International Export Co.	2,651.91
Jardine Matheson & Co.	1,736.86
Westphal King and Ramsay	397.86
Wesleyan Methodist Mission	3,388.54
A. S. Watson & Co.	2,885.44

Sh. Tls. 27,982.30

The *Jih-chih-pia* publishes a statement showing the demands which have been submitted by the Powers on account of alleged damages in consequence of the Revolution, and which are still pending before the Chinese Foreign Office as follows:—

Direct Damages.

Germany	\$9,789,000
Japan	9,774,800
France	7,100,000
Russia	2,179,000
Great Britain	1,844,000
America	1,200,000
Belgium	689,000
Denmark	480,000
Italy	210,000
Holland	69,000
Austria-Hungary	38,000
Sweden	30,000
Spain	30,000

Indirect Damages.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine	\$2,996,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	1,842,000
Russo-Asiatic Bank	379,000
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	800,000
International Banking Corporation	250,000
Bank of Taiwan	230,000
Chenango Bank	229,000
Bank of China	78,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000

has very little opportunity for expressing its side in educating the youth of America.

"The courses of study are designed by men. On the executive side they are administered by men. They are administered by the women only as grade teachers, who take their inspiration and instruction from the executive control of the school.

"Attendance at any session of the national or state associations of superintendents will soon relieve the mind of any fear that the feminine element is in danger of putting its touch upon the youth of the land. It might be well if our communities would look to the real expression of the woman's mind in the problem of education, because we are making a mistake when we believe that the grade teachers doing the daily work are the people who set the standard for the school work of any community."

DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—Thosemi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this thing for seven and a half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 99. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity."

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amendment Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Brest-Litovsk and Granits. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum sent to France.

Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Bialla. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Liban. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The House of Commons has adjourned for a fortnight.

Princess Arthur of Connaught has given birth to a son.

Two Austrian cruisers have bombarded Antivari.

The First and Second Japanese Squadrons have put to sea under Admiral Dewa.

The German Asiatic Squadron is reported to be menacing British shipping.

The protection of British interests may necessitate a step enabling Japan to occupy Telagu.

Brigadier General Bridges is to command the Commonwealth Expeditionary Force.

It is reported that German spies in England are attempting to poison water supplies, etc.

Several Germans are in custody in England on charges of attempting to blow up railway bridges.

An official telegram from Brussels states that the situation is satisfactory.

The Montenegrins have occupied Spizza, on the Adriatic, as well as two neighbouring towns.

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It is stated that official telegrams show that Reuter's reports rather under-estimate the Belgian and French successes.

The French are advancing methodically, and the forts at Liege are amply supplied with food and ammunition.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" will be found on page 4.

General news and some particulars of pirate activity in North China appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

A sermon delivered in the Union Church on Sunday by the Rev. George B. Thomson, F.R.G.S., will be found elsewhere.

Further sporting comments appear in our Home-sporting letter, which will be found on an extra.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday August 22.

H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall, noon.

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NOTICES

NOTICES

OUR
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write to "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to 37
Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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AND
GRILL ROOM.**

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
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Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the
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For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte
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Minerals. Only at
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for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."
O. O. MOORSO.

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PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak.

Near the Tram Terminus.

For Terms apply to the

MANAGER.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

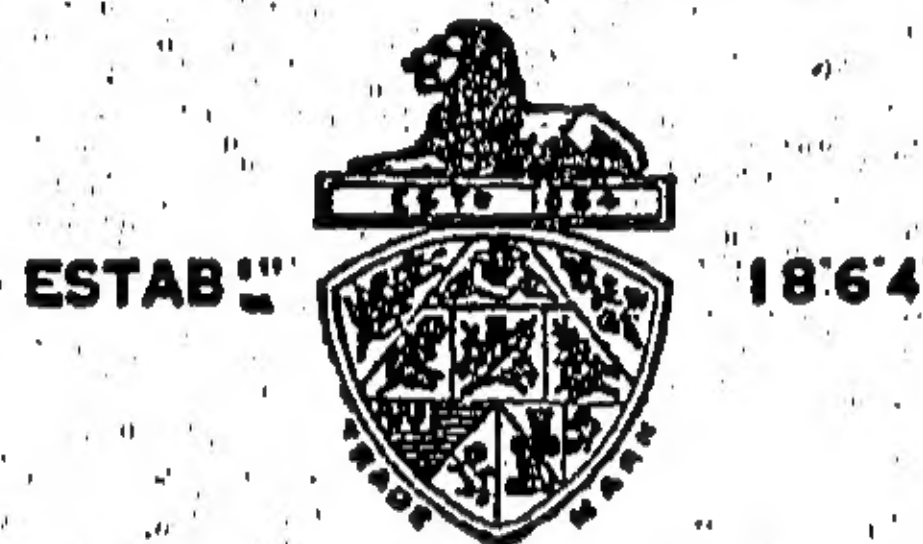


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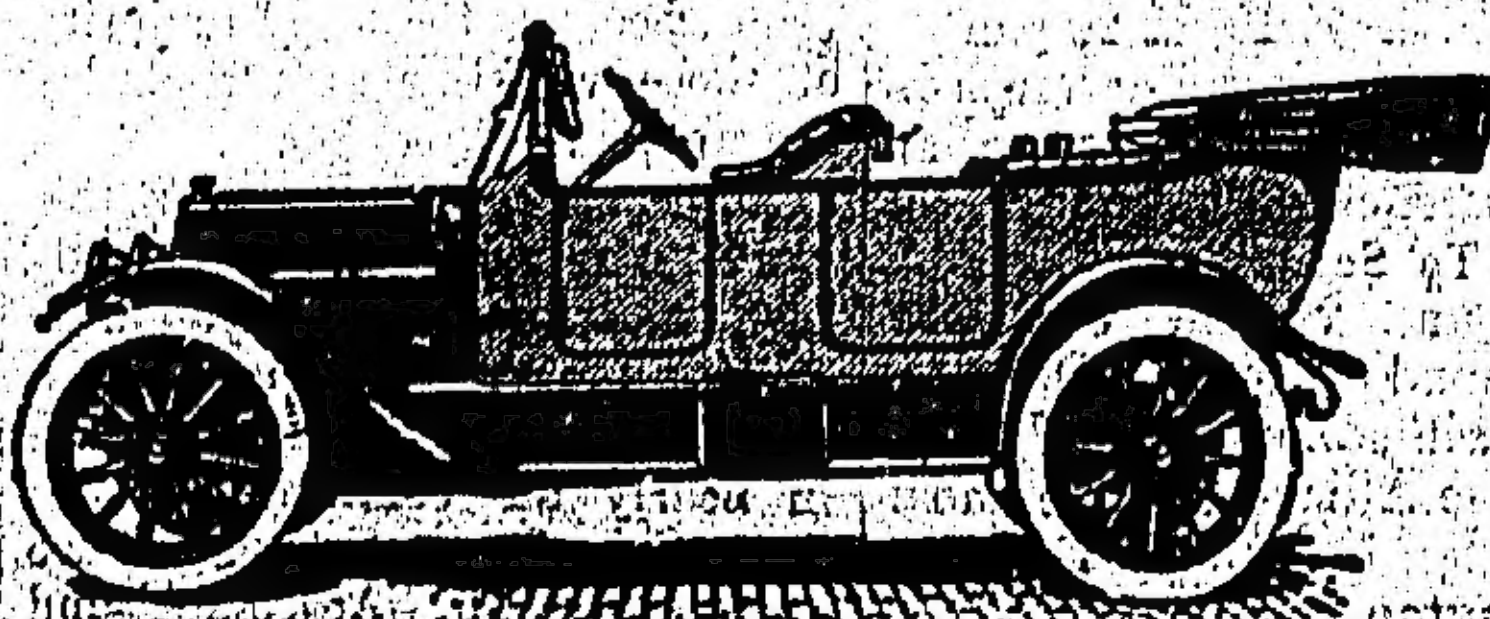
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Small Machinery of all Kinds Cleaned.



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SONS
Sole Agents.

The War.

Several days have now elapsed
since the outbreak of hostilities
between Great Britain and
Germany and the disappointment
that British residents in Hong-
kong are beginning to feel over
the withholding of news of the
doings of the Fleet in the North
Sea must be shared throughout
the Empire. From the seaside
resorts on the East Coast it has
been reported that continuous
heavy firing was heard one day
last week, indicating that a naval
battle was being fought, and a
statement by a Whitby shipowner
has been telegraphed throughout
the world that the Germans lost
nineteen ships in that engage-
ment. Presumably this Whitby
shipowner must have had some
special means of acquiring in-
formation on the subject, or no
responsible journalist would have
been disposed to place any cred-
ence in his statement. But
while the Admiralty has denied
that it gave to the Tyneside ship-
owners certain information, they
do not appear to have definitely
denied that there has been a naval
engagement. The task before
the British Navy is to clear the
seas of the German warships, and
it is quite plain that this task has
not yet been accomplished, so
that even if the Whitby ship-
owner's story were fairly trust-
worthy we can quite appreciate
that the Admiralty might have
very good reasons for with-
holding the information at present
from the nation.

South China Morning Post.

Insidious Bribery.

The Imperial Maritime Customs
are administered by an inspector
general and the receipts are paid
to a Board of Revenue at Peking
without going through the hands
of any intermediaries. As a
result, the sums received from
this source are honestly dealt
with, and present such a striking
contrast to the results obtained
from illicit receipts that searching
reforms are being instituted in
every direction. That Yuan
Shih-kai is determined to stamp
out the contemptible methods of
his petty officials has been
repeatedly shown, but no better
example of his sincerity could be
quoted than that he has dared to
antagonize high officials, by
declaring that presents to anyone
in his family are unwelcome.
That fact that he has shattered
"old custom" and commenced
to clean up at home is sufficient
proof that he realises that until
concomitant officialism is wiped
out of existence, the administra-
tion of China will remain as
rotten and corrupt as it was under
former dynasties.

China Mail.

The War.

No news has yet come to hand
of the British expeditionary force's
arrival on Belgian soil, but the
probability is that they have long
since set out and soon we ought
to hear of a joint movement of
the Belgians, French and British.
The Germans judging by the tone
of the Kaiser's telegram, are by no
means undaunted by the reverse,
and doubtless will endeavour—
armistice or no armistice—to
extricate themselves from the
terrible predicament in which
they now find themselves. The
latest telegram shows that their
fleet is active and that the
submarines attempted to attack
one of the cruiser squadrons of
the British main fleet. They met
with no success and one of their
submarines was sunk. So far
everything is moving most
satisfactorily for those who enter-
ed the conflict impelled by a
hostile aggressiveness that had
to be curbed.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte, with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

The Japanese Ambassador. The Japanese Ambassador and Mrs. Inoué have left London for the north and will be absent for a few weeks.

The late Mr. E. Dillon's Estate. Mr. Edward Dillon, F.S.A., of Baywater, W., formerly of the Imperial Japanese Mint, who died May 23 last, intestate, left £5,672 gross, £5,518 net.

Wireless Stations For China. The Marconi Company has issued the following statement:—"Negotiations have been pending between the Chinese Government and the company for some time past for the erection of a number of wireless stations in China for internal and external telegraph services. On April 8 last the Chinese Government sent an official letter agreeing to authorize the Marconi Company to issue two million sterling five per cent. Chinese Bonds in payment of the proposed stations. This document was filed at the British Legation at Peking, and the formal contract has been sent forward for approval and signature. The company has every confidence that in due course the agreement will be signed and all mutual obligations fulfilled."

Japanese Consul in London. Mr. K. Y. Ma-aki, formerly Second Secretary at the Japanese Embassy, has been appointed Consul in London, and has taken up his new duties.

Floods on Vladivostok Line. The Vladivostok line is flooded and communication by train has been completely interrupted for two days. Rain has fallen incessantly for forty-eight hours, and the country is flooded. The Sangari is overflowing its banks. Permission to wear Chinese Decoration.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Alfred Charles Clear, Esq., Superintendent of the Way, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Promoted. Mr. Nagakura Okabe, Attache at the Japanese Embassy in London, has been promoted to be Third Secretary. Mr. Okabe, it may be remembered, is the son-in-law of Baron Kato, formerly Japanese Ambassador in London, and now Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo.

Mr. Post Wheeler. Mr. Post Wheeler, till recently Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, is at the Hotel Victoria with Mrs. Post Wheeler, who is the novelist Hallie Erminie Rivers. Mr. Post Wheeler is en route to Tokyo, where he is the new First Secretary of Embassy.

Old China Station Officers' Reunion. A number of naval officers who served in China in 1900, and others who were with the naval column, met at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on 10th ult. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour took the chair, and the guest of the evening was General Sir Alfred Gaselee. Among those present were Admirals Sir George Callaghan, Sir James Bruce, Sir John Jellicoe, and Sir George Warrender.

A Missionary to the Lepers. The Rev. A. S. Hewlett, the Birkenhead vicar, who is proceeding in August as the missionary to lepers in one of the islands of Japan, interviewed as to his plans, said that his decision to devote his life to the lepers was the outcome of deliberate and careful thought. Having no domestic ties and no one dependant upon him, he has felt quite free to undertake the work. At the same time, he will take every precaution known to science to avoid contracting the disease.

A Sugar Grinding Installation. A complete model of a sugar-grinding installation, which is destined for the Samarang Exhibition, is being exhibited at The Hague. The original machinery was constructed by two Chinese fishermen at Peitaiho Messrs. Stork Bros. & Co. for the Moron Sugar Factory in Cuba. The model is complete in its smallest details, and is driven by the two engines, one of which sets the crusher in motion, and the other the three grinding mills. The original can handle 36,000 pounds of sugar in 24 hours.



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PIRATES IN CHINESE WATERS.

Raids in all Quarters.

Peking, July 19.

The Fish Tax Office at Lo-tung Hsien, Chihli reports to the Tientsin authorities to the effect that on the night of the 10th June, the office was suddenly visited by many Haiyang (natives of North China called pirates). After plundering the property and taking everything they could lay their hands on, the Haiyang tied up four of the staff of the tax office and took them away for ransom. After much parleying with the pirates, with the Peking and Tientsin Times, the four Pangpio (persons held by pirates for ransom) were released on the payment of \$200 each by their families.

A case similar to the above recently occurred in the district of Lo-tung, but the matter is now considered as finished by local officials. Another case occurred at a place called Ohiminoahang, in the district of Luanchow. The date of this occurrence was the 18th June. For the convenience of Chinese fishermen along the coast, a yuyenchu or fishing-salt office was established at Ohiminoahang some years ago by the defunct Taching Court. On the evening of the 18th June last, a fishing boat owned by Li Xu, carrying salt purchased from this office was armed with a band of pirates plundered with Mauser rifles. The fishing boat was stopped, and the owner was called upon to assist the pirates for their livelihood.

Quite recently several pirate boats met some government gunboats in the vicinity of Luanchow waters. After a few hours fighting, the pirates besought their boats and made their escape. At Ohiminoahang, there is a Yentou, or salt yard, under the control of the Tien-sin Salt Commissioner; but the curious thing is that some days back, the natives there were greatly alarmed at the sudden appearance of five pirate boats at Pimohangtze, which is about five li from where the Yentou is situated. The pirates threatened those boatmen who refused to assist them and prevented them from taking salt and other cargoes.

In addition to this, the Chinese fishermen are called upon to pay tribute or salt yard, under the control of the Tien-sin Salt Commissioner; but the curious thing is that some days back, the natives there were greatly alarmed at the sudden appearance of five pirate boats at Pimohangtze, which is about five li from where the Yentou is situated. The pirates threatened those boatmen who refused to assist them and prevented them from taking salt and other cargoes.

The pirates who carried away the boats are from the Lin-yu and Fulin districts, and the Chinese authorities in Tientsin are taking steps for the suppression of the pirates, which sums vary from \$2 to \$10 per month according to the size of the boats. Very few sufferers, either fishermen or boatmen, dare to report their distress to the authorities and generally pay their monthly contributions to the pirates quicker than they pay Government taxes.

pirates in the West River of Kuangtung and Kuangai, after the centralization of the naval powers into the hands of the Peking authorities, drastic measures will be adopted to suppress the piracy in conjunction with the British authorities of Hongkong. Admiral Li Ho Vice-Admiral of the Navy, is now in Canton consulting with the Kuang-tung officials about this matter. By a coincidence, some native papers report the appearance of pirates off the Wuseang coast recently and like those in North China waters, the poor southern fishermen are compelled to pay chuanshu or contributions monthly if they wish to retain their fishing rights. It is interesting to note some of the special names used by the pirates in the carrying out of their depredations on the waters. Pangpio, to redeem a ticket, lei-piao, fat ticket, shou-piao, thin ticket, ta-long, big wind, (i.e. there are Government soldiers) shun-feng, fair wind (i.e. without Government soldiers) pang-tieh, assisting the pirates, ship-piao, to tear a ticket to pieces (i.e. if ransom money is not forthcoming at the fixed time, the men who fall into their hands will be murdered). There are many other curious expressions used by and between the pirates. Most of them are similar to those names generally used by the Haung-tuize, in the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. Among the Wolves are the names of peil-ang-yeh or father, white wolf, laoyayeh or old crow father, shihyenkou or four eyed dog, and several others. According to reports, the White Wolf and his first lieutenant, old Crow, are still in Shensi, while the Four-eyed Dog with his men is in Hunan. Both parties are forcing their way into the south of Honan and north of Hupeh where their old haunts are. The Chinese Government still maintains that the reports about the actions and movements of White Wolf which have appeared in the papers are exaggerated, and that it is quite confident that the Wolves can be suppressed and annihilated before the Autumn.

The s.s. Cambodge. The French Cambodge, 3,980 tons, owned by the Cie Est Asiatique Francaise has been sold to Japanese with delivery at Kobe and will be registered at Dairen. She was built in 1902 by Messrs. Oh. & A. de Provence at Port de B-mo with dimensions 341 ft. by 44 ft. by 25 ft.

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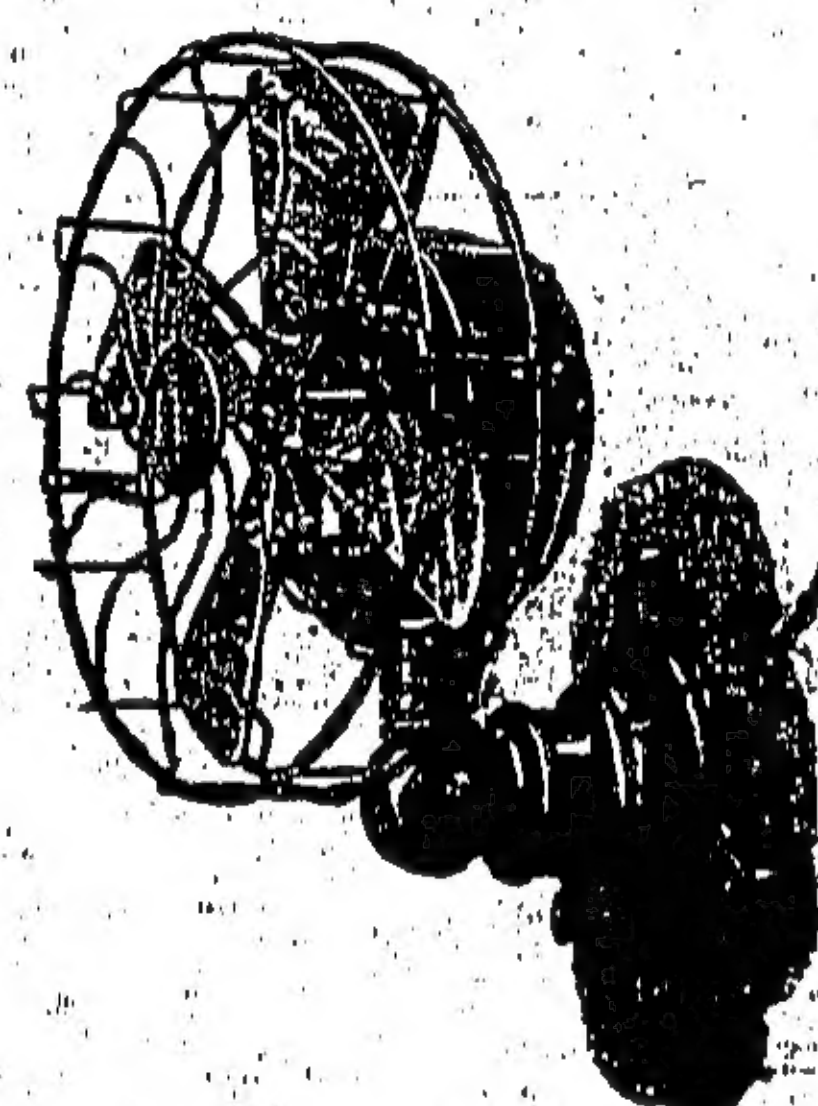
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to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen,
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and print the news without fear or favour.

Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

THE TRAFFIC QUESTION.

By degrees the authorities are taking in hand Hongkong's
traffic problem, and we have hopes that as a result of their efforts
the time will soon come when there will be no cause for complaint
under this head. There are so many evils at present existing in
this regard, and so much luxury has been shown in the past, that the
question is one which is best taken up piece-meal fashion, and it
would seem that this is the policy to be pursued by the Government.
No one will complain as to the methods employed so long as the
eventual upshot is beneficial to the Colony.

The latest amendment of the hitherto existing regulations was
published in the Government Gazette on Saturday. It deals prin-
cipally with trucks, in regard to which further very necessary
restrictions are imposed. On this aspect of the traffic problem the
Telegraph has frequently commented, and it is gratifying to us to
note that a suggestion which we have repeatedly made—as to the
placing of some limitation on the length and width of loads to be
carried—has been adopted by the authorities. To attain this end, a
new regulation has been added, in the following terms:—"Except
with the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police,
no truck or trolley may, when measured between its extreme
projecting points, be of a width exceeding six feet six inches or of a
length exceeding fourteen feet, nor may the load placed thereon
exceed ten feet in length or five feet in width." This is a step in
the right direction. Everybody knows the obstruction which is
imposed on ricksha and pedestrian traffic through very much over-
laden trucks being drawn through the streets in the busiest part of
the day, but this should be much minimised now that the new
regulation mentioned is to come into operation.

There are two other respects in which we should like to see a
further amendment of the regulations as they affect trucks. In the
first place, it is advisable, in addition to limiting the dimensions of
the load, that some restriction regarding the length of the ropes by
which the trucks are drawn should be made. Then one would wish
that the length of the axles, from wheel to wheel, should be stipulated,
and in doing this the object should be to make it such that it does
not coincide, as it now does in most cases, with the gauge of the
tramway lines. From the way in which trucks are drawn along the
tramway metals—not only obstructing traffic, but also damaging the
hubs—it would seem that the width between wheel and wheel is
purposely measured to fit the tramlines. It is certainly time that
this habit of using the lines should be checked, and it could easily be
done by carrying out the suggestion made, or else by absolutely
confining the trucks to the roadway on either side of the metals.
We hope that consideration will be given to the points which we
have mentioned.

Food Prices.

We have already expressed
gratification that the Government
has seen fit to combat the tenden-
cy on the part of certain traders
to profit by the war, by appoint-
ing a Committee to fix, from time
to time, the maximum price for
which any article of food may be
sold by retail. How far the
Committee has gone in its work
we do not know, but it would be
a wise step if it were to issue,
at the earliest possible moment,
a list of prices of the commodities
in most common use. This
would be of extreme value to the
housewife just now. We say
just now, because we have reason
to believe that some of the
compradores, realising what the
authorities intend doing, are at
present making the most of their
opportunities to raise prices.
Indeed, we know of one instance
in which 40 cents is being asked
for an article of food which
usually sells at 28 cents. A
fact like that shows the need of
the matter being taken in hand
at once.

Duties of Citizens in Time of War

There is sound practicality in
Bishop Pozzoni's advice to the
Catholics of Hongkong, which we
published in yesterday's issue.
By his remark: "Every en-
deavour must be made by us to
impress upon the minds of the
four hundred thousand Chinese of
Hongkong and the New Territory
that the Government will do all
that is necessary for their safety.
Panic must be avoided at all
cost," he grips the situation at
once. We in Hongkong are sur-
rounded by close upon half a
million of the most credulous
people in the world. It would
seem as though creating and
spreading rumours on the one
hand, and believing them on the
other, amounted positively to a
disease among the Chinese. The
wild stories current throughout
Canton just a year ago are in
themselves an indication of this.
Few Europeans know the Chinese
as Bishop Pozzoni does, and one
can only say that it will be well if
all in this Colony, whether of his
flock or not, follow his advice.
Everyone cannot be a volunteer
or a reservist, or even a special
constable, but each European can
do his or her little part towards
allaying foolish and ungrounded
fears among the Chinese inhabi-
tants of the Colony.

"For the Nation's Sins."

We notice that the Chaplain at
St. John's Cathedral made an
excellent point in repudiating the
notion of this war's having been
sent by the Almighty as a punish-
ment for the sins of the nation.
Quoting the words of the late
Queen Victoria, Mr. Moyle said:
"To say that the great sinfulness
of the nation has brought about
this war.....would be too
manifestly repulsive to the feelings
of everyone, and would be a mere
bit of hypocrisy." The Chaplain's
protest against this sort of narrow
enlightenment, for there are
still many foolish souls that are
all too ready to attribute to their
Maker a smallness and a
vindictiveness that would disgrace
even the meanest of His creatures.

The Davis Cup.

Sport is being relegated some-
what to the background these
days, even when it comes to
international contests. It is, how-
ever, worth while noticing the
progress of the Davis Cup Com-
petition, which has now reached
the penultimate stage. As we
forecast, Australasia has had no
difficulty in getting into the
challenge round. Canada, Ger-
many and the British Isles have
been beaten in turn, and now the
men from the Antipodes will have
to meet the holders of the Cup—
namely, the United States. The
latter have two most capable
exponents of the game in Mc-
Laughlin and Williams, but we
imagine that Wilding and
Brookes will be too good even
for them. The Americans may
be counted upon to make a
supreme effort to retain the
trophy, and a sharp tussle will
certainly ensue. The odds, how-
ever, are slightly in favour of the
Australasians.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE HOPE IS SWIFT AND FLIES
WITH SWALLOW'S WINGS;
KINGS IT MAKES GODS, AND
MEANER CREATURES KINGS.
Shakespeare.The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 78;
sunshine.Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph
published 37 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 30 published.At Home.
Lady May was at Home this
afternoon at Mountain Lodge.
There was a large number of
callers, and many enjoyed the
tennis.Correspondence.
"Fairplay."—We cannot insert
your letter unless you comply
with the rule which requires
correspondents to enclose their
name and address, not necessarily
for publication.Kallan Output.
The total output of the Kallan
Mining Administration's mines
for the week ending July 25
amounted to 58,641.86 tons and
the sales during the period to
57,503.33 tons.Health of the Colony.
Last week there were six
cases of plague notified, all ter-
minating fatally. There were
also four cases of enteric fever
and one occurrence of diphtheria,
all fatal. All the cases were Chi-
nese.Absconding Foki.
A Chinese accountant, of 336,
Queen's Road Central, reports
that, on August 9, he handed over
to a foki the sum of \$30.88 to
deliver to a branch shop of the
same firm. The foki has not
been heard of since.Suspects the Servant.
A Chinese widow, living in
Wellington Street has reported to
the police that yesterday, a gold
wrist-watch, valued at \$30, and
\$4 in money, were stolen from her
room. She suspects a servant
girl, who has disappeared.Theft of Fittings.
A rent collector living at 1,
Leung Koo Terrace, Caine Road,
reports that, between the hours
of 6 p.m. on the 9th inst. and 8
a.m. on the 10th, some person
stole from a house in the same
terrace some brass door and
window fittings, to the value of
\$60.A Dairy Dispute.
Mr. Justice Hazeland, in the
Summary Court, yesterday, gave
judgment for the plaintiff with
costs in the action in which Pan
Wong, an amah, sued Li Tam-
sing and Li Kee, dairymen, of
Sai Tan, on a declaration that she
was well and truly entitled to all
the assets, good will and stock-in-
trade, consisting of five heads of
cattle, one calf, dairy utensils
and articles of furniture, of the
business of the dairy farm now
carried on by defendants at Kow-
loon City under the name of Wing
Lee, which is of the estimated
value of \$1,000.

POST OFFICE PRIVILEGES

Letters Opened and Produced
in Court.At the Police Court, this morn-
ing, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a
Chinese was charged with bring-
ing unstamped letters into the
Colony.The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe,
(Postmaster General) said some
of the letters were merely con-
signees' notices and were open.
The man had a perfect right to
bring in those, but there were
other letters, closed, which besides
consignees' notices contained other
matter relative to future contracts
and had no right to be brought
in unstamped. He explained to
his Worship, amidst laughter, that
at present he was in the position
of being able to open any letters
and he had taken advantage of it,
and opened those which were the
subject matter of the charge.
A fine of \$25 was imposed.

"YE SHALL HEAR OF WARS."

Christ, Lord of Peace: Yet War
Within His Providence.The Rev. George D. Thomson,
F.R.G.S., was the preacher at
Union Church on Sunday, and he
delivered a special sermon ap-
propriate to the occasion, a
condensation of which we give
below.The reverend gentleman took
as his text—"Ye shall hear of
wars—Behold I have told
you beforehand."—St. Mat-
thew: xiv, 6-25. In the
course of his sermon, Mr. Thom-
son said Europe was in the
throes of a stupendous war, but
not against Christ surely. Did
not the mightiest Monarchs of
Christendom call Christ King of
Kings? He thought they did,
outwardly at any rate. And
more than outwardly, unless he
was much mistaken. Austria
was not so much against Serbia
as the whole small world of
Christ's day was against Him.
But that day had gone by, and
Christ was coming out from
under the world's abuse. The
most popular name on earth to-
day was the name of Christ.Continuing, Mr. Thomson said
people would be asking their
souls such questions as these:—
Is Christianity a weak and
miserable failure because it can-
not keep Christ in Powers from
flying at the throats of Christian
sister nations? Why is God
going to allow thousands, perhaps
millions, of men to fight and die
if He is the God of love and light
and peace? Why does He not
stretch forth His arm and cause
the conflagration to cease?Surely, if our religion had any
value it should have something
to say in such an hour
as this. He (the preacher) could
himself propose questions to him-
self concerning the purposes and
will of God that he could not
answer. That would not be
difficult for any of them to do.
And if they were honest they
would frankly say that they did
not expect to be able to under-
stand everything this side of
Heaven. But that did not mean
that they did not believe in
Christianity as God's religion,
or that they doubted whether
Christ himself really was the King
of Kings and Lord of Lords and
Prince of Peace. Christ was in
very deed and very truth the Lord
of Peace; yet wars were within
His providence. Even those who
were parents refused, in spite of
their love, to allow their sons to
be governed by the momentary
cry or distress of their child. They
did not always interfere when
they might have given relief.
They had larger ends in view
than their child saw or knew.
And God did not suffer
His acts to be controlled by
the temporary anguish of the
world that He was training and
disciplining; these, instead, were
governed by the necessities of
those processes that He had
ordained and that made for
ultimate results. Who of them
had not known enough of life to
learn this lesson—that often, yes
most often, it was from the
darkest hour that life's richest
experience came?Coming to his second point, the
reverend gentleman said when
sudden and unforeseen events
were enacted, events of tremen-
dous historic importance and
significance, they could not but be
astonished almost into bewilder-
ment. But they found that our
Lord Jesus Christ Himself, Who
was the Captain of their salvation,
could not be surprised—no, not
by any wars whatsoever, sudden
or long drawn out, ancient or
modern, circumscribed or world-
encircling. "Behold," said
Christ, "I have told you before-
hand." Grieved at His heart,
He was. But not surprised. He
predicted that such things
would be. He knew that
almost exactly after the last
European conflagration there
would be another one. And it
was a great source of comfort and
relief to Christians to know that
He knew all about it. He knew
how it began, how it would
continue and how it would end.
He could not be suddenly sur-
prised by anything. He knew the
innermost secrets of the soul of every
King and Emperor. He knew
what manly and upright states-
men and politicians and diplomats
did their utmost to avoid disaster,

CHINA AND A EUROPEAN WAR.

Peking Paper's View.

The danger of a great Europe-
an War must have brought home
to many people the insignif-
icant part China would then play in
world politics, says the Peking
Gazette. Living in Peking, the
Capital of the vast country that
has undergone such kaleidoscopic
changes during the past three
years, we are inclined to exag-
gerate the interest taken in China
by the great European nations.
But the fact is that changes which
seem to us of momentous impor-
tance pass unnoticed, or are
dismissed with a few lines, in the
European Press. Only when the
European outlook is clear do the
British and Continental papers
devote much space to what is hap-
pening in China, and even then it
requires an anti-foreign outbreak,
a revolution, or a rebellion to
waken real interest in what is oc-
curring in the Far East. In the
event of a big European war there
is hardly a newspaper in Europe
that would devote a column of its
space per month to Chinese
affairs. And in this case the Press
would only be reflecting the lack of
interest of European peoples and
Governments. A war involving
the Triple Alliance and France,
Russia and Serbia would mono-
polize the attention of Europe to
the exclusion of everything else.
The issues at stake in a European
conflict would be so tremendous
that China's welfare, financial,
territorial and political, would
become a matter of complete
indifference to the Foreign
Offices of Europe.China, however, cannot affect
the same indifference towards a
European conflict. Whatever be
the eventual outcome, for her the
war must bring many dangers.
However desperate her financial
plight the Bourses of Europe
will not be able to accommodate
her upon any terms. The West-
ern nations will require all their
financial resources to meet the
extraordinary expenses which
modern warfare brings in its train.
But not only will China be unable
to raise further loans under any
conditions. Her foreign trade,
already in a serious condition, will
be absolutely paralysed. There
will be few firms willing to risk
importing goods; there will be
fewer firms willing or able to ex-
port Chinese commodities. It is
to be feared that a European con-
flict, such as is now threatening,
will precipitate a financial and
economic crisis of unparalleled
gravity throughout the Far East.
China, therefore, has just as much
reason to hope that a big European
war will be averted as any of the
potential protagonists in the
struggle.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

In future, in publishing war
news, all new telegrams will
appear first, instead of in order
of date and time of despatch.and He knew who cared nothing
about avoiding the destruction
of life and property. His eye saw
the nobility in men. His eye saw
the sin also.After remarking that Christ
wants us to know that there is no
other eternal safety except in
Him, the reverend gentleman
observed that no nation could
be safe merely in the number
of its Dreadnoughts and
the size of its standing Army.
Super-Dreadnoughts to-day made
the fighting ships of Nelson's
day, only one century ago, appear
like tubs. Material advancement
had been marvellous. But
more important still was it
that man should improve with
material. It was always the man
that was the problem. And what
would give the man? One thing,
and one thing only—religion.To the Church Militant Christ
said, "Ye shall hear of wars." We
belonged still to the Church Militant.
We move on to the Church
Triumphant, where all is peace
and prosperity, fellowship and
love in Jesus Christ our Lord.
To Him be honour and glory,
dominion and majesty, both now
and forever.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

An aggrieved correspondent
writes us: "But when did Samson
pull down the walls of Europe?"
We don't know, and we scarcely
like to ask, lest the Phoenix
should start to perform some
more of its resurrectionist feats.The death of a Chinese who
fell on Kowloon platform the other
day was attributed to consump-
tion. Rapid, we should imagine.Beyond all question the most
exciting news from Europe on
Friday was the fact that Gloucester-
shire had defeated Somerset
by one wicket."Ring for A Lung" is the
notice which hangs outside a shop
in Des Vaux Road. Thanks, but
we're not needing one just now.
If, however, anyone could tell us
where to get a new liver, we'd go
and ring fast enough.We understand that the Saf-
ragians have issued a declaration
of neutrality.A correspondent writes to ask
why Mr. Ramsay MacDonald
objected to the Old Country's
taking part in the war. We're
getting tired of that correspond-
ent. He is always asking why.
His question about the Labour
steward will be pigeon-holed at
this office, together with "Why
woman sina," "Why Smith left
home?" "Why do summer roses
fade?" and a few otherwise.That Fashion Editor of ours has
a lot to answer for. This is the
kind of thing he has been neglect-
ing to blue-pencil: "Amongst
the most useful items obtainable
at sales are the remnants of fine
and usually expensive fabrics of
—" but makes what they are.
Note the magic words "sales,"
"remnants" and "usually ex-
pensive." We have ghastly
visions of husbands with depleted
cheque-books boycotting the
Telegraph, after the next round
of sales.We are asked to state that there
is no truth whatever in the
following rumours:—That Sun
Yat-sen is leading an expedi-
tion against Hongkong; that the
Peak Burglar, of pious memory,
is bringing an action for defama-
tion of character against the
Telegraph; that special constables
are to be visited, at stated hours,
by hotel or club boys who will
"take their orders"; that the
volunteer officer who classified
some of the entomological speci-
mens, recently discovered in
Murray Barracks, under the head
of *Batrachia* was zoologically just-
ified; that one of our local
Colleges has started a Faculty of
Cryptography.That educated compositor of
ours has been getting busy
again. The other day some copy
was sent down in which the
name, "Mr. H.K. So-and-so"
occurred. "Needless to say," he
set it up "Mr. Hongkong So-and-
so." To-day the word *Hoi*, as a
Chinese surname, occurred.
Assuming the gentleman to be a
member of the Legislative
Council, the learned one of course
inserted a full-stop after the name.We understand that, at a
certain local pharmacy, any
customer who orders a tin of
Keating's is asked: "Shall we
send it to Murray Barracks?"Decline in Shipbuilding.
Returns compiled by Lloyd's
Register of Shipping, which only
take into account vessels of 100
tons and upwards the construction
of which has actually begun,
show that excluding warships
there were 477 vessels of
1,722,124 tons gross under con-
struction in the United Kingdom
at the close of the quarter ended
June 30. These figures show a
decline of 58 vessels and 183,732
tons as compared with those for
the end of March last, and of 66
vessels and 281,117 tons as
a contrast those for the end of June,
1913.The tonnage building abroad—
1,440,766 tons—is within 12,000
tons of the highest ever recorded
(March, 1914), and added to the
amount under construction in the
United Kingdom shows a grand
total for the world of 3,182,890
tons; these figures are nearly
284,000 tons below the world's
record reached in June, 1913.

FAR EAST IN
PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

British Trade Interests in China

In the discussion on the Foreign Office Vote on 10th ult., Mr. G. A. Lloyd, after reviewing what we had not gained in the Middle East, drew attention to the Far East.

He said that though the position was not quite so serious, there was still ground for great anxiety and criticism. We had practically no duties on Chinese exports, and we had treated China in every way with peculiar generosity and fairness. Such an advantage which our traders and producers were alleged to possess, should have brought about, one would have thought, an irresistible combination, sweeping the board in China. With other nations handicapped—as everyone on the Government benches would admit—by a system making competition with us in the acquisition of concessions more difficult and exposed to the reproach which China could make against them, "You treat our exports with a huge tariff," no one would have thought they stood a chance in negotiation for what was "going." But what were the facts? Ex-

cluding for the purpose of his argument Manchuria and Shantung, where respectively Russia and Germany admittedly held a special position, a simple agreement was concluded in 1905 by which, in return for keeping out of certain areas, we were to be given a privileged position in the Yangtze Valley. As the Foreign Office witnessed the agreement, it was obviously their duty to see that in return for our self-denying ordinance in other areas the agreement was respected by the other nations concerned. He maintained that they had not done so. According to the agreement, certain people were not to acquire concessions in the Yangtze Valley. The Germans, however, had come right down to the Yangtze with a railway, the Russians and Belgians had also come right down into the valley, while the French, in addition to having built a railway penetrating to Yunnan, had now got a concession to build from Yunnan to Chün-king. He gave these as samples of what the Foreign Office was not doing and might do to assist more actively the British traders. In the old days our position was not hotly contested, but now it was a great international battle for the industries and markets, in which the Foreign Secretary must play a part. It was not good policy, whether in the case of Russia, Germany, or anybody else, to mortgage our future and to give way on all these commercial points because of certain arrangements which were operating and would, he hoped, continue to operate in regard to these countries. (Cheers)

Sir J. Rees wished that the Foreign Secretary, in the matter of commerce and foreign affairs, would take the line which was taken by the great statesman whose loss they all deplored, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He complained that no support was given by the Foreign Office to British merchants in the Yangtze Valley or, indeed, in any other part of the world.

In the course of his reply, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said what is our claim in the Yangtze? We have not got any special title to the Yangtze, except that we have already got vested British railway interests in that region, and we hold that we have the right further to develop railways in such districts, and that new railway concessions ought to be British concessions. But how am I to make that good in the Yangtze region if I am not to be allowed to act in the same way in Asia Minor, and if when the French or Germans have concessions I am to push in and say "no"? You cannot apply one principle in one part of the world and another in another. The hon. member asked me what laurels I had on my brow with regard to railway concessions. I would much rather that commercial concessions were given with the goodwill of the foreign countries from which they are obtained than under diplomatic pressure. If I had laurels I would much

LORD WIMBORNE'S POLO
PONIES.

Sale at Tattersall's.

The stud of ponies which went to America for the international matches came under the hammer at Tattersall's last month. The first to be offered, the Duke of Penaranda's br. mare Quicksilver, was run up to 850 guineas and then withdrawn. The highest prices realized were 400 guineas for Christine and 350 guineas for Medina.

rather not wear them on my brow, but put them in my pocket. (Laughter.) With regard to Chinese railways, notes were exchanged between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government in 1898 by which the Chinese Government pledged themselves not to alienate the Yangtze region to another Power. That holds good still, and there has been no question of alienating the Yangtze region. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Deutsch Asiatische Bank made an agreement in 1895 for sharing loans in China, and financial operations for railways were to be the subject of special agreements. An additional clause was added in 1905 modifying the 1895 agreement so as to allow greater freedom of action on the part of either party. In 1898 an agreement was signed between the two groups defining the sphere of interest of the two countries regarding railway construction in China, leaving the Yangtze Valley to Great Britain and Shantung to Germany. Those were arrangements between two particular commercial groups; they are not like treaties between Governments. In 1900 followed the Hukwang Railway loan agreement between the British, the French, and Germans, to which the Americans were admitted in 1911. The whole matter of these arrangements has been exceedingly complicated. I have been endeavouring to disentangle some of these complications. We have now pending considerable railway concessions, and I believe the particular arrangement between the groups will now enable different countries—ourselves amongst others—to go ahead more freely in those parts of China in which they have particular interests. It is quite true that there are some parts of the world where trade cannot make its way, at any rate in the form of concessions, without diplomatic support. There is, however, another side to the matter. Diplomatic support depends on the willingness of capital to come forward and invest. For some years, at any rate, British capital was most reluctant to invest in Turkey, and it has not always been very favourably disposed to Chinese investments. I regard it as our duty wherever bona-fide British capital is forthcoming in any part of the world, and is applying for concessions to which there are no valid political objections, to give it the utmost support we can.

As to Tibet, just at that moment when we had entered into a treaty which made China's position secure, she must needs attempt to conquer Tibet and turn it into a province of China, carrying her aggressive action so far that the India frontier begins to be unsettled. That really was a most unreasonable action, of which we have great ground for complaint. But for that action there would have been no new Convention. The sole object of the new Convention was to get China to certain boundaries outside which Tibet should be autonomous and not interfered with. I am sorry to say that so far China has not signed the Convention, but I still hope she may. If she does not and resorts to an aggressive policy in future which disturbs the Indian frontier, the consequences, I think, must be disastrous to her, and cause trouble to us, which will require that the matter should be taken up very seriously with the Chinese Government.

"THIRTY YEARS."

The Genesis of the Entente.

Gambetta's Vision.

It seems, says the *Globe*, almost an impertinence to describe "Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences" as of absorbing interest. Here Sir Thomas Barclay, the man who more than any other has worked to bring about the present happy relations between England and France, lays bare the whole story of the thirty years during which the two countries have passed from hostility and mutual suspicion to cordial and, it may be trusted, permanent friendship. Apart from anything else it is a magnificent demonstration of the reasonableness of human beings if only they can be got to discuss their differences from the point of view of men who wish to see them removed, and therefore it contains much of solid value for these times. Sir Thomas quotes an illuminating remark of President Grey when objections were raised to an attempt he was making to get party leaders into a conference. It was objected to him that the disputants would not listen to one another. "All the same," said the astute President, "it would be a good thing if they were obliged to 'constater pourquoi'."

If at this present time we could persuade some of our politicians to "constater pourquoi" they will not listen to one another it would be a long step on the road to peace.

But of course the chief interest of this book lies in the fact that it is written by a man who has been all the time behind the scenes and has not infrequently pulled the wires. On almost every page he has something new to record which throws light on things previously obscure, and though no doubt many things are set down which must be regarded as his own personal opinion, it is not too much to say that no one who is interested in foreign policy can afford to dispense with it. Anti-English feeling in France, fostered from the resignation of Marshal MacMahon until 1900, and in the opinion of the author it was economic in origin. Prouy-Quertier, the mischievous busybody who thought he had taught out the Germans by securing "most-favoured-nation" treatment for France, persuaded the French that the supremacy of English commerce was due to England having tricked France into the Commercial Treaty of 1860. English products flooded the French market, and England took from France little or nothing in exchange. It was in the atmosphere of suspicion generated by this spiteful Norman that French hostility of England grew and flourished.

Curiously enough, it was Gambetta, the "fon farieux," as Bismarck called him, who was the first to perceive that between England and France there existed no difficulties which could not be overcome with tact and goodwill. The history of his efforts, of the creation of the "grand ministere," and of his failure, which the author gives here, is a genuine contribution to the comprehension of one of the most remarkable figures which ever dominated the stage of French politics, and which in many respects bears a striking resemblance to that of the great English statesman whose death we mourn to-day. It must suffice to say that Gambetta's policy contemplated an eventual entente between England, France, and Germany, and that had he succeeded the history of Europe for the last thirty years would have been utterly different. It was a splendid dream, but it was by no means, perhaps is not now, impossible of fulfilment. Yet years after he had shown that it was more than a dream, even the late Lord Salisbury, penetrating as was his intellect, could only dismiss the suggestion of an Anglo-French entente with the words, "c'est de l'utopie."

The full story of Fashoda will perhaps never be written, but the author throws some quite extraordinarily interesting side-lights upon it. It is certain that the French Government did not leave Russia in ignorance of what was

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H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

in the wind, and we suspect Sir Thomas Barclay is quite correct in supposing that Count Muraviev's proposal for an International Conference to consider the means for the preservation of peace among the nations and the possible reduction of excessive armaments was inspired by the knowledge that a "casus belli" between England and France was then approaching. If so, the world owes a great debt of gratitude to the peace-loving Czar, all the deeper because Russian troubles in Asia were in Russia universally attributed to English machinations. "On nous lache," said the French, and later on M. Delcasse took his revenge by intimating to St. Petersburg that France could not be counted on to worry England during the Boer War. In this way was obtained a decisive demonstration that the Franco-Russian Alliance would not work for aggressive purposes unless both parties had vital interests at stake.

The mysterious visit of M. Delcasse to St. Petersburg in the August of 1899 was the first official step towards an Anglo-French entente, which was being promoted through the Chambers of Commerce. Sir Thomas Barclay tackled our Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, on the subject, but British official distrust was still so ingrained that Sir Edmund could not be got to admit any possibility of determining a more friendly current of French public opinion towards this country. His attitude was one of incredulous indifference, and it helps us to understand how immense were the difficulties which had to be overcome by men like Sir Thomas Barclay in England and M. Lavisse in France, who were working for a better understanding. But by the time of King Edward's visit to Paris in 1903 the movement had gathered force sufficient to remove it from Lord Salisbury's Utopia, and to bring it at least within the range of practical politics. Sir Thomas himself had doubts about the expediency of the visit, and feared it might provoke hostile demonstrations, which would undo all the good that had been done. But the French President, while perfectly alive to the danger, was certain he could counteract it by sending for the party leaders and making a personal appeal to their patriotism and sense of hospitality. How entirely successful the visit was in consequence, and how admirably King Edward contrived to promote the entente by emphasising the friendliness

of his reception, is common knowledge to all.

Germany did not regard the entente as levelled at her, nor, we believe, do her rulers do so now. As one French statesman remarked, the only effect in this direction was to save England from the necessity of joining the Triple Alliance. The division of Europe into two great balancing groups has in fact been the greatest safeguard of peace during the terrible danger arising out of the Balkan wars.

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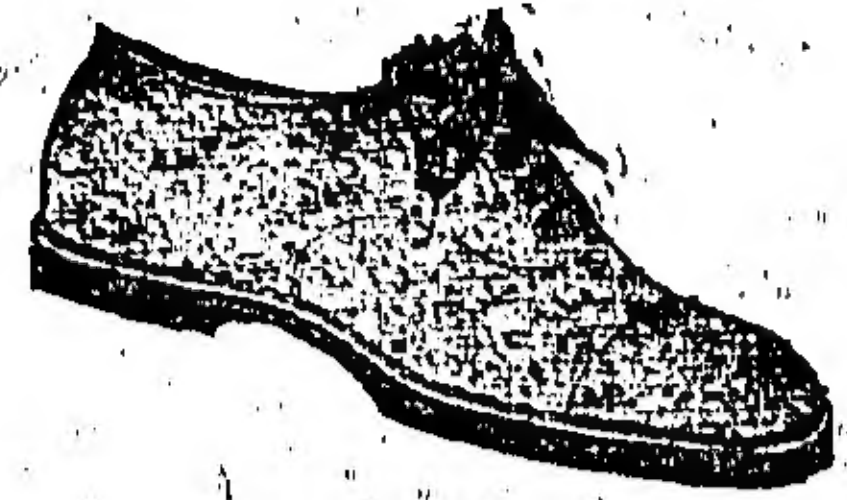
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FOR SWATOW.

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LOG BOOK.

The Port of Lungkou, United States Consul-General Julian H. Arnold, Chofoo, sends information given by the local Chinese officials that the central Government has decided to open the port of Lungkou as a treaty port, and regulations are now being drawn up in regard thereto. Lungkou is about 60 miles due west of Chofoo, on the west coast of the Shantung promontory. It lies about 120 miles south-west of the Japanese port Dairen. Newchwang and Tientsin are each about 200 miles distant from Lungkou. The port is well sheltered by the Chiriatso Peninsula. It appears there is a narrow channel which admits of steamers of 12 ft. draught anchoring within a few hundred yards of the shore; otherwise the port is shallow, with a sand bar stretching out for a considerable distance. The town of Lungkou has a population of about 4,000. It is estimated that within a radius of 5 miles of Lungkou there is a population of 85,000. A level stretch of country behind Lungkou, thickly populated and very fertile, would make it appear that the port may some day assume considerable importance. The proposed Chofoo-Weihai Railway would result in connecting Lungkou with both Chofoo and Weihai, thus with north and central Shantung. It seems that the opening of this port to foreign trade is due to overtures made to the Chinese Government by Japan. The waters about Lungkou abound in good fish, especially the "tai," which commands a splendid market in Japan. There is a large passenger trade between Shantung Province and Manchuria. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Shantung natives migrate to Manchuria each year for the summer crops, returning again in the fall of early winter. The Japanese at Dairen are desirous of controlling this passenger traffic, and will be better able to do so through the opening of the port of Lungkou than otherwise. At present the bulk of this traffic goes from Chofoo and Tsingtau. As Dairen is but 120 miles from Lungkou, it will be possible to divert much of this passenger traffic to Lungkou, where Japanese steamers will probably be prepared to take it at a lower rate to Dairen than would be possible from Chofoo or Tsingtau, especially so when the railroad is completed connecting Lungkou with Weihai. It appears that Japan, with the opening of the port, is preparing to do everything possible to make the trade of that section of Shantung Province north of the German railway tributary to Dairen. Recently there was organized in Dairen with Japanese capital the Lungkou Bank, capitalised 100,000 yen, to develop trade between Dairen and Lungkou. There is no feeling among the foreign merchants of Chofoo that the opening of Lungkou will greatly affect the trade of this port. It is not anticipated that any foreign interests other than the Japanese will avail themselves of the port. The construction of the proposed Chofoo-Weihai Railway, along with the completion of the Chofoo breakwater, should result in making Chofoo an outlet for much of North China—that is, provided arrangements can be effected whereby this railway may be connected with the Tientsin-Pakow line. Without extensive harbour improvements Lungkou cannot accommodate more than two or three vessels of 12 ft. draught at one time at anything like a reasonable distance from the shore.

Notice to Mariners.
Canton River—Establishment of Fenshui-tau Beacon.—Notice is given that a red Dolphin Beacon, surmounted by a red disc, to be known as Fenshui-tau Beacon, has been established on the left bank of the river in Mailand Passage, abreast of the lower end of Changshan Island. A red unclassified light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from the Beacon at a height of 28 feet above high water spring tides, and should be visible in clear weather for a distance of 2 miles.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OUR LATEST HOME SPORTS LETTER.

LAWN TENNIS HAPPENINGS—AMERICAN SUCCESSES AT
HENLEY—ATHLETICS—BOXING.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)

Norman Brookes is the hero of the hour wherever people talk about lawn tennis. His brilliant victory over A. F. Wilding caused a bigger sensation than anything that has happened in the sporting world for years. It was a most convincing victory against what seemed impossible odds. Seven years have made little change in his play. His genius for the game is just as subtle, his court craft just as inspired and resourceful, as when he was last in England in 1907 and won the British Championship. There was a general idea that his play was less adroit and steady, and his movements slower. In fact, it was anticipated that Norman Brookes was no longer thirty, but thirty-seven years of age. When he went into the court at Wimbledon to face A. F. Wilding as challenger for the World's Championship this supposition proved to be a supererogation. Norman Brookes is like Cleopatra—time cannot wither, nor custom stale his infinite variety. Everybody was asking, not whether it was possible for Norman Brookes to win, but whether he might possibly manage to snatch a set from the holder of the World's title. Surprised indeed into amazement as the match proceeded, fought out with obstinate brilliancy by these two great masters of the game and it was found that Wilding was the man who did not win a single set. He was beaten 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. There are some who criticised Wilding's play, and say that he was off his game. I was unable to find the least justification for this criticism. Wilding's strokes and generalship were as superb as ever, and he was off his game only to the extent to which his opponent hustled him off it. The most that can be said is that, whereas Wilding was perhaps not quite on top of his form, Norman Brookes was in the very mood to perform miracles. It was his day out. After the battle was over, he told me he never remembered having played so well before. That also was the opinion of Dwyer and Dunlop, and perhaps of A. F. Wilding in particular. From the start Brookes attacked his opponent with remorseless persistency going in to volley not only on his second service, but at every conceivable opportunity. His aim seemed to be to compel Wilding to play a purely defensive game from the base line. The champion obviously found it difficult to get any ball past his opponent. He declared afterwards "it was like playing against a stone wall." Norman Brookes' mistakes in all the three sets could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Wilding was beaten but by no means disgraced, and, if one need offer an excuse for him, it must be that he was confronted by a left-handed player. This put him at some disadvantage in his service, because the ball "kicked" off the bounce to Norman Brookes' forehand instead of the backhand, as would have been the case against a right handed opponent. The British Isles have got through the first round of the Davis Cup competition by beating Belgium three matches to none. J. C. Parke and T. M. Mayrorgordato, the British representatives, won their singles very easily, and Mayrorgordato, and H. Roper Barrett were successful in the doubles, losing only five games in three sets.

The American Henley.
The famous regatta reach at

Henley was crowded with animated and picturesque humanity afloat and ashore for the regatta. Rowing men are proverbially a sporting lot, and the gloom of England's debacle had lifted a little. If the Old Country was out of it, the home enthusiasts consoled themselves with the certainty of some splendid sport. Everybody was quite certain that three of the events would be won by foreigners. The Grand Challenge Cup, of course, was bound to go. When Winnipeg was knocked out in the semi-finals, all hope vanished even of retaining the trophy as an Imperial affair. The Canadian eight did their very best, and it was no mean feat. I am quite certain they would have beaten Leander. But the two American crews were tremendously good all round. They were fine crews physically, beautifully balanced and well together, and they were trained to perfection. In fact, it was the training that really won the Cup. The Harvard crew that knocked out Leander so decisively was a seasoned crew of six months' training, rowing against men who had been in training together less than a fortnight. Any University crew in full training for the Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake could have disposed of Leander this year. Nevertheless, I believe, individually, no finer crew has often taken the water and with adequate training, I would still be prepared to back them against Harvard. As Harvard and Boston had each won their heats in seven minutes dead, which is somewhere about equal to record, a great race was looked for when they met in the final. As a matter of fact, it was something of a disappointment. The Boston graduates led the Harvard undergraduates half way, and then the undergraduates turned on that terrific machine-made sprint of theirs. They forged ahead irresistibly, and Boston could make no impression on them, though they quickened their stroke again and again. The time for the final was about 7 minutes 25 seconds. If the Americans come next year, I fancy they will meet with much more formidable opposition. Leander will be out for blood next year.

But the Stewards' Cup was not lost by the Old Country after all. Everybody supposed that the Leander four would be beaten out of sight by the Mayence men. This race was one of the most thrilling and memorable of the whole regatta. The Germans dashed away at a tremendous speed, spurring all the time, and at the quarter mile must have led by at least a quarter of a length. They kept forging further ahead, being more than a length in front at the half mile, and still R. C. Bourne, most indomitable of strokes, perplexed his supporters by keeping his men to a steady swing, never challenging the Germans by a single answering sprint. But Bourne's generalship was justified in the most sensational way imaginable. He called on his men to quicken their stroke as the Grand Stand hove in sight, and this they did without shortening it or relaxing the vigour of the pull through. As Leander began to creep steadily up, the Germans sprinted furiously—and then cracked suddenly. The strain was too much for

them, and, as Leander swept triumphantly by, they stopped rowing altogether, absolutely done up and in a state of collapse. They almost capsized into the river, and Leander were left to finish alone, having snatched victory literally from the jaws of defeat. This success somewhat compensated for other disasters. But there was no mistake about the Diamond Sculls, the final of which was won by Giuseppe Sinigaglia in very convincing style. This was quite an exciting event too. Mr. O. M. Stuart, the Light Blue sculler, went off as if his life depended on it at the start, and got a two lengths lead. But the genial Italian giant from lovely Como was never in the least bit flustered. He out Mr. Stuart's lead down in about 20 of his tremendous strokes, in which a powerful pair of arms and shoulders were ably reinforced by an extraordinarily long and muscular pair of brown legs. Personally, I doubt very much whether there are or have been many amateurs who could beat Signor Sinigaglia, who has achieved the distinction of winning the Diamond Sculls at the first time of asking, which is said to be a record. It was quite a popular view, because the Italian has shown himself an irresistibly good-humoured sportsman.

Athletic Championships.
By this time we are getting over the shock to our insular pride, which some people might call self-conceit, when our home-bred athletes succumb to the stalwart foreigner. I have as little patience with the old insular boastfulness in the days before there was really much competition from outside the Islands, as I have with the mournful jeremiads of the croakers about physical degeneracy and national decay now that perfectly-trained and beautifully-built foreign and colonial athletes are coming to invade our sports, not as single spies but in whole battalions. At last week's Athletic Championships, Americans won the half mile and the high jump, Swedes won the hammer, the pole jump, and the hop, skip and jump; a Finn was first in throwing the discus, and the javelin throwing competition was won by a Hungarian. Some of these events are still a little esoteric in this country. Our men did very well in the running events. W. R. Appgarth did a notable performance in the 220 yards race, his time of twenty-one and a fifth seconds establishing a new world's record. There was a little confusion about the exact time, and it may be important to state the facts. Two of the timers returned twenty-one and one fifth seconds, and I submitted their watches to the referee, who was Sir Montagu Shearman, one of His Majesty's judges, and himself an old Champion sprinter. He inspected each of the timepieces with a glass, and had no doubt about the correctness of the return; but the third official watch made the time a fifth slower. There need be no doubt, however, that twenty-one and one fifth seconds was accurate. The last man to finish was seven yards behind, and yet he did level time. Appgarth also won the hundred yards, his time being ten seconds dead. He is a beautiful runner, with that easy graceful movement that usually, though not always, is possessed by the champion. A very fine win was that of Homer Baker, one of America's new young men, in the half-mile. He finished first in one minute fifty-four and two fifths seconds. Baker, who comes from Buffalo, is only just twenty-one, and is not fully developed, but he stands only one inch under six feet and weighs ten stone. When he is fully grown he should be very good indeed, his improvement being indicated by the fact that last year he won the American half mile championship in six seconds slower time than his race here. As usual, the

Englishmen did not figure very handsomely in the field events. A young Baltimore athlete of Yale University, W. M. Oler, won the high jump with six feet two and a half inches, which is pretty good going, and distinctly "up against the law of gravitation," as one of his compatriots calmly remarked. M. Koozan, the Hungarian, and winner of the javelin event, threw that instrument the enormous distance of 195 feet 11 inches, which would have been very useful indeed in the old days of the Roman phalanx, and before those immortal mar-sports, the Chinese, invented gunpowder.

The Light Weight Champion of the World.
That splendid little sportsman and fine boxer, Freddie Welsh, has got his heart's desire at long last, and is now the Lightweight Champion of the World. It is some years since the world's boxing championship was held "within the seven seas that girt Great Britain." There was a big crowd to see the fight between Welsh and Ritchie in London, including, according to the new fashion, a considerable number of ladies, some of whom left early to keep pressing appointments, and most of whom seemed to wish they had stayed at home, or played bridge at the club instead. Yet it was neither a very gory nor a particularly fierce battle. Welsh won easily and convincingly on points long before the end of the twentieth round, and was still piling up the score at the end. The American was quite out-boxed, and soon made his mind up that a clean knock-out was the only chance for the Stars and Stripes. So we had the desperate excitement of watching Freddie Welsh neatly scoring points as elusive as a buttered eel, and as swift as a judgment summons, while Ritchie, dourly kept trying to land one of those devastating left hooks or right swings of his. It was never quite certain that one of them might not get home, and then anything was possible. And the American never lost this punch right to the end. Had Welsh been a fraction of a second too late or too slow, or been caught napping, the Championship might have been lost a score of times. As it was, Welsh won 16 out of the 20 rounds. What a tough proposition Welsh would be if he had Ritchie's punch. I suppose he landed ten blows to every one he got, but his hits were not devilled. Yet Ritchie was quite well marked all over at the end of the contest. It seems rather an anomaly that all the new Champion gets out of the fight is the title and the purse, while the vanquished American walks off with £3,000. The explanation is that there was nothing left over after Ritchie's share had been paid—he stipulated for £3,000—and the match was actually run at a loss. But Welsh is probably worth about £10,000 a year, it is estimated, and he will get a share of the cinematograph receipts. Music hall engagements are being showered upon him, and he is going to write two books, one on his pugilistic Odyssey of 111 fights, and the other on the art of boxing. He is a fine compromise in style between the English and American methods. He has a straight left, and can do "the crochet" at close quarters.

The next event of boxing note is the fight between Carpenter and "Gunboat" Smith, for which both men are training assiduously in their own particular way. Opinions differ as to the prospects. It will be the French champion's most severe trial so far, and will settle definitely one way or the other whether he is really built in world's championship mould. Probably the odds will be on Carpenter, who has youth on his side, is incomparably the more clever boxer, and possesses all the

ALLEGED FUEL THEFT.

Briquettes Said to have been Stolen from Admiralty.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, the proprietor of the Lee Wo coal shop, 65, Canton Road, [Yau-mat], was charged by Detective Sergeant Brown with receiving Admiralty coal briquettes, valued \$5, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Another Chinese was charged with stealing the said briquettes. Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended the first man, and Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended the second.

His Worship said that on the request of the police he had decided to take the cases separately.

The first defendant said the briquettes were there without his knowledge—he had not seen them. His men in the yard made a statement to him, and had since absconded. So far as dealing with the second defendant was concerned, he, the first defendant, denied all knowledge of dealing in the coal, and said if there were dealings they would be between the second defendant and the man who was missing. Mr. Crow suggested that the second defendant was arrested on statements made by the first defendant.

Mr. Faithfull said his client had been in business for twenty years and was a man of reputation and means.

A man who was found on the premises by the police, and who the latter said was a cook there, said he knew nothing about the affair and did not look after coal.

The police suggested there was every likelihood of the witness being employed to look after the coal.

The case was remanded until Thursday afternoon at 2.15 o'clock.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.35 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or Typhoon:—E. of Northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.W.

The telegram quoted below was received at 9.40 a.m. to-day.

Cyclone or Typhoon:—E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

fiere elan of the French cavalry under Ney. But the "Gunboat" is a real fighter, and can hit "like several mules." We must adopt the Asquithian maxim, and wait and see.

Jack Johnson paid a flying visit to London this week, and drove himself round in a powerful racing car. The London public knew him at once. Even the policemen and bus conductors had a friendly salute for him, to which the nigger champion gleefully responded with a hand wave and a gilt-edged smile. He is still keen on diamonds. Someone has described him as "looking like a starry night." They tell a good story against him over in Paris: He had a handsome walking stick, of which he was very proud with a massive gold handle inscribed, "This stick belongs to Johnson, who can kill a man with one blow." He left it behind at a restaurant one night, but remembered and went back. In its place he found a note to this effect, "Jack Johnson, your stick has been taken half an hour ago by a man who can do ten miles in an hour!" So now Johnson will have to quit motoring so much, and practise sprinting a bit!

THE COLLISION CASE.

Captain of the Wing Sang Cross-examined.

In the N.Y.K.—Indo-China S.N. Co. collision action (reported yesterday) Mr. Potter, after tiffin, cross-examined the captain of the Wing Sang. Witness would not go so far as to say that if they had not got into the fog there would have been no collision. The Jinsen Maru would be out of the fog by the time he (witness) got into it. He presumed when he heard the other ship blow the whistle that she was observing the rules of navigation. He never imagined that the other ship was at anchor. He imagined that the other ship was going at the rate of speed she was entitled to so long as she could easily pull up. He (witness) did not desire to enter the fog at an undue speed.

Mr. Potter:—On the course that you were and unless you changed that course or the wind changed you must have entered the fog?

Witness:—We may have entered it.

Anyhow you thought it advisable to take precautions before you entered?—Yes.

Precautions for what?—Well, anything.

What danger did you anticipate?—I cannot say.

If you had kept on at seven or eight knots there would have been a collision?—No, if I had kept on at that speed there would have been no collision.

Continuing, witness said he stopped his engines as a precautionary measure. The other boat was much nearer than he thought. It did not strike him to keep on a southerly course and pass the Jinsen Maru port to port. He did not think there was any occasion to alter his course. Had he kept a southerly course instead of an easterly one he could not say that that would have stopped the collision. He considered he would have been guilty of a wrong action if he had ported into the fog. He could have kept towards Waglan, but he did not know the other ship was so near. He heard the whistle after he had altered his course.

The hearing was again adjourned.

This morning, R.K. Hadley, a passenger on the Wingsang, said that the Jinsen Maru came out of the fog bank about three lengths away. Her propeller was not moving, but it began to move when she was within a length of her, but he could not say whether it was going ahead or astern. She was going about five or six knots—faster than the Wingsang. She hit with considerable force and they heeled a little bit to port. The collision took place clear of the fog. He was pulled across to the port side in case the anchor fell from the Jinsen Maru. He could see and quite clearly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter: He had had experience of yachts, but not of steamers. He did not discuss the accident with the captain, but he thought they were discussing it when the Wingsang was inside the Cosmopolitan Dock. He did not know the difference between a mile and a knot. He did not know what a knot was, although he knew they always estimated the speed of steamers in knots and he knew it was something like a mile or six miles, not knots?—Yes.

Witness said that at the time he heard the whistles which brought him out on deck, he was in the saloon. He could not tell how many whistles there were, but he knew he heard a number. Hearing another steamer whistle he went out on deck. Then the Jinsen Maru came out, stopped the

Wingsang's speed and then started again. It struck just underneath the Captain's bridge. E.F. Faulkner, third engineer of the Wingsang at that time, said that at 12.10 he got orders to "stand by." He did so and gave an order to the firemen to cease firing. This would have the effect of reducing the speed about a knot. He then went half speed and at 12.50 stopped. The order was carried out promptly. The vessel, when going slow, was making three to three and a half knots. The impact of the collision was distinctly felt.

The hearing was adjourned.

PEAK BURGLAR'S CAPTOR.

Chinese Constable Charged with Robbery.

Ip Hang, the Chinese constable who arrested the Peak burglar, was charged at the Police Court, this afternoon, with robbing a Canton merchant of \$320 in money and a watch and chain, with violence, on the 8th inst., at West Point.

Mr. C. Farebrother Mason, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, prosecuted and Mr. C. A. S. Kusa (of Mr. Gardiner's office), defended.

In outlining the charge, Mr. Mason said the complainant, who was named Lai Shing-ting, was the master of the Hon Kee firm in Canton, a human hair dealer. He arrived here from Canton on the 2nd inst., and, after having met friends, arranged to go to dinner on the date in question at West Point. The complainant and two friends were on their way to the selected restaurant when three men, one of whom was the defendant, attacked the complainant and his friends, on the Praya. They caught hold of one of the friends, but complainant ran away and sought protection in a godown, which he (Mr. Mason) believed was the Tai-ko godown. There was a godown keeper there. The defendant and the other two men released the first man they caught, and followed and caught the complainant in the godown. The defendant said he believed the complainant had arms on him and he proceeded to search him. Defendant took from complainant's pocket his watch and chain and a quantity of money. He then handed the money to the other two men and said he was going to take complainant to the station. Complainant said he was willing to go and asked defendant to hand back his watch and chain and money. Defendant did not, but took him away as though taking him to the station. When they had gone some distance, the two alleged confederates, who had followed up behind, disappeared. Eventually the defendant and complainant came to a dark passage, which the inspector had since identified, and there defendant released complainant and ran away. Complainant looked round, found the other two men missing, gave chase to the defendant and captured him, finally handing him over to a European constable. He charged the defendant with larceny. Defendant was taken to the station and was now brought before his Worship on the charge preferred against him.

Evidence in support of Mr. Mason's opening statement was being taken when we went to press.

Wingsang's speed and then started again.

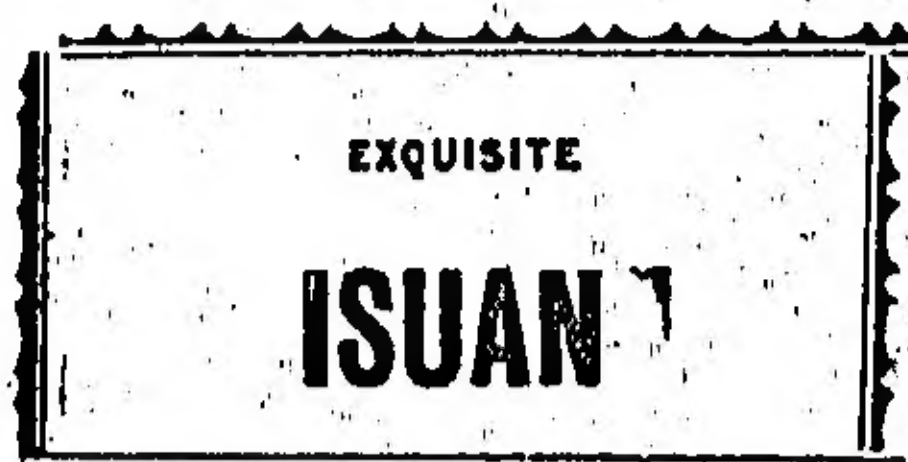
It struck just underneath the Captain's bridge.

E.F. Faulkner, third engineer of the Wingsang at that time, said that at 12.10 he got orders to "stand by." He did so and gave an order to the firemen to cease firing. This would have the effect of reducing the speed about a knot. He then went half speed and at 12.50 stopped. The order was carried out promptly. The vessel, when going slow, was making three to three and a half knots. The impact of the collision was distinctly felt.

The hearing was adjourned.

NOTICES

ISUAN is bottled at the Celebrated Health Springs of Los Banos, near Manila in the



Philippine Islands, ISUAN is reported by the bureau of science biological laboratory "to contain no micro-organisms of any kind."

ISUAN

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE MINERAL WATER

ISUAN flows from the deep recesses of mother earth at a temperature of 250° F: is bottled



under European supervision and is never touched by human hands. It is a sterile water.

NO OTHER NATURAL MINERAL WATER POSSESSES QUALITIES EQUAL TO THOSE

OF

WHISKY

ISUAN

A

PERFECT

BLEND

ISUAN

CONTAINS NO MICRO-ORGANISMS OF ANY KIND.

SOLD IN

SPLITS, PINTS AND QUARTS.

WHISKY

ISUAN

A

PERFECT

BLEND

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO. 3, DUDDELL ST. TEL. No. 1208

THE MOST DELICIOUS AND MOST PALATABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.

ISUAN in the first place has been boiled, by a natural process, and any harsh mineral elements that it may



Have contained originally are thus precipitated. This leaves the water as soft as rain, which is of the utmost importance.

THE FACT THAT THE WATER COMES FROM THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH SUFFICIENTLY HEATED TO RENDER IT STERILE MAKES IT AN UNUSUALLY SAFE WATER FROM A BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDPOINT.

ISUAN

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE MINERAL WATER

The point of greatest importance lies in the fact that ISUAN contains in perfect solution the salts that



are natural in and essential to the human system. ISUAN mixed with syrups makes an excellent drink.

Commercial.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

July 17.
The Open market rate for short loans is 1½ per cent, and discount of four months' bank bills 2 5-16 to 2 3-16 per cent. Owing principally to the weakness of the China Exchange silver has receded, bar being now quoted 273½d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market an improvement has to be recorded, this being principally due to the better tone in the commodity market. The meetings have been held of the British North Borneo Company and Cowie Harbour Coal Company. In China Tea a quiet business is passing, rates being steady. Coffee has sold readily at firmer prices. Sugar has been quiet but steady. Singapore Pepper is quiet, but firm, and White Pepper dull and inactive. Rice is steady, with a fairly good business passing. Manila Hemp has ruled quiet, and prices are barely steady. Plantation Rubber has been quiet, but firm. First Latex Crops being quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 4½d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 10½d. per lb. Straits Tin is £143 15s. to £144 5s. for cash, and £145 5s. to £146 15s. for three months.

CONDIGNES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "CHINA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from a consignee. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, August 6th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday August 10th 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 10th 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before September 3rd, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. U. MORRISON
Agent.
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1914.

NOTICES

SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

WAR OFFICE, 7th August, 1914.

PARDON FOR DESERTERS.

H.M. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of pardons being granted to soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the Regular Forces on the 5th August, 1914, and who surrendered themselves in the United Kingdom on or before the 4th September, 1914, or at any station abroad where there are Regular Forces on or before the 4th October. They will forfeit all a prior service to the date of surrender, but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations for restoration of service forfeited under Section 79 of the Army Act. Deserters who enlist between the 5th August, 1914, and 4th October, 1914, both days inclusive, in any Colonial Corps which may have been or may be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the War, will be granted a free pardon, and at the expiration of their service in such Corps, will not be claimed for further service in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom. They will, however, forfeit all service rendered in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom, prior to the date of such enlistment. The provisions of this order will not be applied to men who have fraudulently or improperly enlisted.

By Command of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADY.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Committee solicit the aid of the Public, and will be pleased to receive gifts of articles of any description for the above.

LAU HUI PAK,
Chairman,
Chinese Chamber of Commerce,
33, Des Voeux Road Central.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide incurred due and owing to the Company, and a so to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money, and the substitution thereof of the following words:—"To take, acquire, enforce, release, realise, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit, or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, and 78 be amended.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—General

Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in general Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

ARTICLE 77.—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings.

ARTICLE 78.—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(a) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end thereof the words "present in person."

(b) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(c) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(d) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(e) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(f) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager
Hongkong 21st July, 1913.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents

THE HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914, will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 4th August to Friday 14th August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

NOTICE

NOTICE

WE have closed our Retail Business until further notice.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—25, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colon
Cebu
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus..... Gold \$2,000,000
equal to £1,250,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

OPENED HONGKONG.

Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1860.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000

Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TRAMWAY

WEEK DATES

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling.....\$15,000,000

Silver.....\$17,650,000

\$32,650,000

Reserve Liability

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. J. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. H. Holyoak, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stubb

ACTING MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors—Berlin.

Branches:

Berlin
Calcutta
Canton
Hankow
Kobe
Peking
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

MAX GUTSCHKE
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed ".....1,125,000

Paid Up ".....562,500

Reserve Fund ".....465,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON
Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled. For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor.

EXCHANGE

Selling

T/T.....1/10 1/16 Nom.

Demand Germany.....1/10 9/16

30 d/s.....1/10 1/16

60 d/s.....1/10 1/16

4 m/s.....1/10 3/4

D/D Shanghai.....75 Nom.

Private 30 d/s sight.....75 3/4

D/D Singapore.....80 1/4

D/D Japan.....91 3/4

T/T India.....140 1/2

Demand India.....140 1/2

T/T Bombay.....140 1/2

Demand Calcutta.....140 1/2

Demand Manila.....92

T/T San Francisco & N.Y.

Demand, New York 45 1/2

D.D. Java.....113 1/2

Subsidiary Coins.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$10

Chinese.....10 " \$11 1/2

Hongkong.....30 " \$6 1/2

Hongkong.....10 " \$6

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALU. CLOSING QUOTE.

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$852 1/2

MARINE INSURANCE \$50 \$17 1/2

Cantons \$25 \$142 1/2

North China \$25 \$142 1/2

Unions \$100 \$785 1/2

Yangtzes \$50 \$194

China Fires \$20 \$155 1/2

Hongkong Fires \$50 \$398

